



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

linensis Voigt, one specimen; *Sceloporus undulatus* Latreille, twenty-four specimens; *Ophisaurus ventralis* (Linn.), one specimen; *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus* (Linn.), two specimens; *Plestiodon fasciatus* (Linn.), eleven specimens; *Heterodon contortrix* (Linn.), four specimens; *Opheodrys aestivas* (Linn.), two specimens; *Coluber constrictor constrictor* (Linn.), four specimens; *Elaphe guttata* (Linn.), three specimens; *Lampropeltis calligaster* Say, one specimen; *Lampropeltis getulus* (Linn.), one specimen; *Natrix sipedon fasciata* (Linn.), two specimens; *Virginia elegans* Kennicott, one specimen; *Chelydra serpentina* (Linn.), two specimens; *Terrapene carolina triunguis* (Agassiz), one specimen; *Terrapene major* (Agassiz), one specimen.

DOREEN POTTER,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

SCAPHIOPUS IN NORTHERN NEVADA

In the region of Pyramid Lake, Nevada, toads of the genus *Scaphiopus* seem to appear regularly each spring for breeding. I observed them there in 1911, 1912, and again in 1913. They were first seen April 23 to 25, and they were laying eggs May 28 to June 2.

Their appearance was at once announced by a loud chorus which differed markedly from that of *Hyla* or *Rana*, being in a lower key, somewhat guttural, and a little rasping. It was entirely different from that of *Bufo*.

They collected in considerable numbers in the quiet water of irrigating ditches and in little ponds, where at night they sprawled out motionless in the water, their bright eyes projecting just above the surface. When once found they were easily caught, and when placed on the ground they proved to be very slow and awkward little creatures, exhibiting haste only when given an opportunity to sink into the desert sand.

Their color was yellowish olive above, spotted with darker olive, belly soiled white, chin darker, sides of

front legs and feet gray, the hind legs tinted on the under surface with blood red. The eye was large and very brilliant, the iris brassy with fine black reticulations. The pupil was very sensitive to light. There were two broad, grayish stripes on the back, and one on each side of the body. The glands were usually darker than the surrounding skin and in some examples scattered glands bore brick red caps, which with darker rings appeared as ocelli. Some specimens were lighter than others, and an occasional one had a strong infusion of pale reddish brown.

On the evening of June 2, 1911, I happened upon a small pond separated from the water of Pyramid Lake by a narrow bar. The pond was but a few feet in width, and perhaps a hundred feet long. The water was clear and slightly alkaline like that of the lake. In it were hundreds of spadefoots depositing their eggs in masses one layer deep on the upper surfaces of small rocks. The eggs were not piled up after the manner of frogs, nor were they in strings like those of toads. One mass presented fresh eggs and likewise others in which development was marked, plainly indicating that the mass was made of at least two contributions.

During the following night a continued croaking chorus was at times plainly heard, but it ceased at dawn, and shortly after break of day all the toads had disappeared and they returned no more. Diligent search under rocks and in the sand nearby was not rewarded by a single specimen.

J. O. SNYDER,
Stanford University, Calif.

Bufo fowleri IN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS

At the third meeting of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists I reported the presence of *Bufo fowleri* in Louisiana (*Copeia*, No. 53, p. 13, 1918). Six specimens collected at Creston, Natchitoches Parish, in northwestern Louisiana, in